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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE



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THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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Editor's Desk

Chautauquans will be interested to know that a national search for old ballads has been inaugurated by the United States Bureau of Education. Convinced that many of the English and Scottish popular ballads of olden times still survive in the United States, and that immediate steps are necessary to rescue them from oblivion, the Bureau has commissioned Professor C. Alphonso Smith, of the University of Virginia, to institute a nation-wide search for versions of these old ballads that once helped to mold the character of the men and women who made up the larger part of the Colonial population of this country. Professor Smith taught in the Summer Schools and gave series of lectures at Chautauqua in 1910 and 1912. He says:

"If our American versions are not collected immediately they can never be collected at all. Many influences are tending to obliterate them. Catchy but empty songs not worthy of comparison with them, the decadence of communal singing, the growing diversity of interests, the appeal to what is divisive and separative in our national life, the presence of the artificial and self-conscious in modern writing are depriving our homes and schoolrooms of a kind of literature which, for community of feeling, for vigor of narrative, for vividness of portraiture, and for utter simplicity of style and content, is not surpassed in the whole history of English or American song."

A list of 305 of the ballads, all that are known to exist, has been compiled by the Bureau. Among the ballads for which survivals are sought are: Robin Hood; The Beggar-Laddie; Bonny Barbara Allan; The Crafty Farmer; Durham Field; The Earl of Mar's Daughter; Fair Annie; Johnie Armstrong's Last Goodnight; Ladie Isabel and the Elf Knight; Child Maurice; The Lass of Roch Royal; The Mermaid; Rob Roy; The Three Ravens, Trooper and Maid; and the Wife of Usher's Well.

* * *

Readers say:

Petaluma, Cal.—We think the new Weekly Chautauquan an improvement over the monthly.

Chester Hill, Pa.—I think the new Chautauquan is a great success.

Wheeling, W. Va.—Through the inspiration of the Chautauqua Course I have undertaken work leading to an A.B. and I certainly thank you for furnishing the incentive for this work.

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

A WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Vol. 72 No. 22

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HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS NEWS PERSPECTIVE

The Trust Problem Next

An effort was made in some quarters, partisan and other, to "call off the administration" from anti-trust legislation. "The country wants a rest" was the cry that was raised by newspapers and politicians. The new tariff was still on trial, and business was slowly, and not without pain and trouble, adjusting itself thereto; the currency act was even more experimental and unsettling, and business was nervous and timid. Why, then, create more uncertainty and disturbance by reviving the difficult trust question? Why not grant industry a delay or reprieve? Why not await the outcome of pending trust suits and voluntary dissolutions and reorganizations? Combinations were in a reasonable and chastened mood, anyhow; they were "coming in" as the President had asked them to do, and offering to comply with the laws of the land as interpreted by the courts and the Department of Justice. What need was there for hurry, for drastic and doubtful legislation?

All this talk came to a rather sudden end. It became manifest that the President and his advisers, as well as the congressional leaders in charge of the trust bills, had no intention of paying the slightest heed to the pleas or demands for "a rest." The President returned from Pass Christian with a tentative program of supplemental anti-trust legislation, and he lost no time in taking up the subject with the cabinet and the lawmakers. Conferences were held, a draft of a special message was read to them and discussed, and a general agreement was reached regarding the principles and main features of the proposed trust legislation. It is perhaps too much to expect wholly non-partisan action on the question, but that certain anti-monopoly and "new free-

dom" bills will be passed at this session with the aid of Republican and Progressive votes is already a foregone conclusion.

There will be ample time and opportunity to deal with specific provisions of the pending measures. It may be pointed out, however, that action is expected in three distinct directions.

First, the trust law is to be further clarified and the area of debatable ground—of the twilight zone, as it has been called—reduced as far as possible. Even after the latest decisions and the applications therein of the rule of reason many corporations and men of affairs contended that the meaning of the trust law was not plain enough to make compliance as easy as it ought to be. Business, they claimed, was still hampered and harassed by the obscurities of the law. Whether all obscurities are removable by definition and revision is open to doubt, but the attempt to remove them is to be earnestly made.

In the second place, interlocking directorates are to be prohibited. In other words, indirect restraint of trade by the community of interest, the bias, the personal equation arising from the fact that certain men or groups control several or many industries, competing or other, is to be prevented. As we have seen, it is recognized in high corporate spheres that there are evils in the interlocking directorates, and legislation will attack the problem with hope of solving it reasonably and without undue interference with legitimate investment and co-operation in business.

In the third place, an industrial commission of limited powers, modeled somewhat upon the commerce commission, which has won general confidence by its impartiality and ability, is to be created, not for the purpose of licensing good trusts or regulating prices, but for more modest

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and experimental purposes—such as facilitating the reorganization of combinations, aiding the courts, gathering information, supplying data to corporations in search of light, etc.

The administration has sought to impress upon business that, while nothing hostile or drastic is intended, the trust act must be vitalized and observed by all. Delay would have benefited none and injured all. What needs to be done cannot be done too soon. What was true of the tariff and finance is true of trust legislation. The sooner the question is settled the better for all, the better for business as well as for honest politics.

Other features of the anti-monopoly program as outlined are these:

Prohibition of holding companies.

Supervision by the Interstate Commerce Commission of the issuance by railroads of stocks and bonds and the uses to which funds so obtained are put.

Individuals to benefit by government suits. At present a person or corporation injured through an alleged unlawful combination is required to prove the illegality of the combination. Legislation is intended permitting the parties aggrieved to use as a basis of their damage suits whatever adjudications the government may have won in civil or criminal proceedings.



The End of the Chinese Parliament

Several weeks ago the president of the Chinese Republic, so-called, was petitioned by the vice-presidents, generals, provincial governors and others to dissolve the parliament which he had already destroyed practically by the expulsion, without warrant of law, of the radical-democratic groups and the declaration that no adherents of these groups, if elected by the voters, would be allowed to take their seats. The nominal legal existence of the parliament was apparently an inconvenience; hence the petition for its dissolution. Yuan Shi-Kai, the president who owes his "regularity" to the parliament, hesitated, or appeared to hesitate, for some time. Then he granted the prayer of the petitioners and ordered the dissolution of the parliament. It is, he promises, to be reassembled in the future. For the present Yuan and his cabinet are the supreme power. There is, however, an administrative council in existence which Yuan created and filled, and upon which now devolves the task of

preparing and submitting a constitution for China. The council has 71 members, and all are high officials and Yuan sympathizers. It has, by the way, an American adviser in the person of Prof. Goodnow, of Columbia University, New York. Prof. Goodnow is a student of political science and political history, and his advice is impartial and generally sound.

In a report he made some time ago the constitutional ideas of the radical-democratic party were strongly criticized. That party, as we have had occasion to say before, wished to establish cabinet government on the British model and to make the cabinet responsible to the parliamentary majority. It distrusted the executive and insisted on making it weak and subordinate, as in France. It had no faith in the American or "presidential" system. Its constitutional scheme embodied features that carried the distrust of the executive to amazing lengths. Thus a bureau to watch the executive while parliament was not in session was proposed. It is more than probable that the ideas of the radical party were unworkable, and that China needs a powerful executive. But whether the party deserved harsh and tyrannical treatment is at least an open question.

The administrative council is expected to adopt a constitution that will reflect Yuan's own notions. It contemplates a popular legislative body and an appointive second chamber. It is not certain that the suffrage will be wide or democratic. However, any constitution and scheme of representative government will be preferable to a dictatorship. That Yuan is so reactionary at heart as to contemplate a counter-revolution and the establishment of another monarchy is stoutly denied by his admirers, as well as by foreign observers. The world will see what it will see. Meantime insurrection and strife are threatened in China, and this would delay the establishment of a regular constitutional government.



The City Manager in America

There has been much discussion of the so-called Dayton plan—a modification of commission rule in accordance with what is called the German idea of municipal administration. The city of Dayton, following the example of two or three small towns and villages, has employed a general manager to do for the city as much as, or even more than, a manager of a corporation is permitted to do. It has imported its manager,

with an assistant, from Cincinnati. He was city engineer there under Mayor Hunt and made a good record. He received his appointment under the Dayton charter, which wholly eliminates politics, and he is practically supreme, although subject to recall for failure to perform his duties or to "deliver the goods," in colloquial phrase.

The Dayton city manager has extraordinary powers. He is the chief instrument of the commission. He has the power to employ men and dismiss them, to fix salaries and standardize employment, to regulate hours of municipal employés. He is in charge of every municipal activity. Good policing, good lighting, good street cleaning, good health work—all these are to be secured by him. He may establish advisory boards to work with him. He may make experiments. He has announced a plan of public meetings at which citizens may air grievances, criticize officials, make suggestions or point out defects to be remedied. Every citizen, he has said, is a stockholder in the Dayton corporation and entitled to be heard and consulted.

The Dayton plan has aroused interest in many parts of the country. It out-Germans Germany in some respects. It remains to be seen whether it is calculated to produce economy, efficiency and honesty in administration. There are those who believe that any plan will fail if the majority, or at least a powerful minority, of the local citizens do not uphold the hands of the officials and do not take an earnest, unceasing interest in their communal affairs. Commission rule, according to some, has been successful only because of the agitation and education, the "waves" and crusades, that have preceded and attended its adoption. Indifference would soon bring it down to the level of partisan and spoils government. Machinery counts for much, but public sentiment counts for more. Where reform is needful, as it is in many cities, the people do well to scrap antiquated machinery and install modern machinery, in addition to putting better men in office. A city manager acting freely under a capable and honest commission is the latest "idea" in municipal reform. It is an idea that should be tried under favorable conditions. Dayton, from all accounts, is going to try it under such conditions.



The National Race Betterment Conference

Various meetings to promote eugenics have been held in the country, but the national race

betterment conference which met at Battle Creek in the middle of January and remained in session for several days was the first affair of its kind. The conference was in every way successful, and the delegates voted to make it permanent and hold regular meetings in different places. The field of discussion at Battle Creek was as wide and unlimited as human nature. The enumeration of the topics discussed would fill a column. Marriage, education, housing, feeding, personal habits, proper sex teaching, heredity, environment, social reform, causes of unfitness and methods for their removal, were among the subjects discussed.

There were radicals at the conference and conservatives, extremists and moderates, alarmists and optimists. Many startling things—or things that sounded startling in too brief reports—were said. Mr. Jacob Riis and others rebelled and said that they "were utterly sick of heredity." On the whole, however, common sense and true science presided over the discussions. It was recognized that the world was not dying of rottenness and disease, and that progress toward health and longevity was steady and sure. It was recognized that the death rate was falling, the average expectancy of life increasing, and the chance of avoiding or overcoming disease improving all the time. Statistics were presented showing that among the highly educated the birth-rate was steadily diminishing, but everywhere civilization and comfort bring a reduction in the size of the family. This does not necessarily mean the dangerous multiplication of the unfit, for high education is not the only sign of fitness. Virtue, character and strength may flourish where education hardly goes beyond the elementary stages. As to the unfit, is the test of unfitness to be purely physical? One speaker, a settlement worker, said:

"The healthiest or prize-winning babies are of less immediate importance to the society of tomorrow than the babies who are unable through lack of health to win prizes. The unhealthiest are the ones in which we should take most interest. As a social worker I am more interested in the possibility of an imperfect baby growing up into fairly fit physical manhood and womanhood than in searching out a physically perfect baby who may not so grow up, but, above all, am I interested in having a perfect or imperfect baby grow up into moral and spiritual fitness for parenthood and citizenship. Temperamental endowment is from the social standpoint, from the standpoint of the society of tomorrow, much more important than physical

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health, important as that most certainly is."

Many of the addresses might be quoted with profit, but space forbids more than one other extract, which, in a sense, summed up the views and hopes of the conference:

"Education against the marriage of the unfit, reaches only the intelligent, and is entirely unavailing with the classes that are most dangerous to the public welfare. Restrictive marriage laws exercise only a partial influence, for the reason that the unfit reproduce their kind regardless of marriage laws. Sterilization is at best a partial remedy. Its use is restricted by public sentiment. It is operative in only one of the eight states which have passed sterilization laws, and there is little reason to anticipate that public sentiment can be educated to the point of sterilizing all defectives, including high grade imbeciles, within the next fifty years. Segregation is the most practical and effective method."

It is not likely that human beings will marry according to "eugenic records," advocated at the conference. Great biologists tell us that love and falling in love are nature's finest eugenic means of promoting health, purity and beauty. Safeguards, of course, are desirable. The marriage certificate, provided it is kept within the rule of reason and only requires freedom from pollution and communicable disease, is a simple safeguard. Society has the right to demand and the individual cannot decently object to. But too drastic and too arbitrary and far-fetched eugenic statutes are sure to do more harm than good, to encourage immorality and to cause evasion and violation of law. Radicalism is to be avoided in so delicate and uncertain a sphere. Aside, however, from doubtful and pseudo-scientific eugenics, there are a thousand and one ways of promoting race betterment. Every true social or industrial reform helps the race by helping the individual—the father or mother, or both. Every sound labor law makes for race betterment. Wholesome recreation and amusement promote race betterment. We have done very well in the last several decades from the standpoint of race improvement, but we can do more and better. We have "enlisted for the war" against preventable disease and preventable decay and degeneracy, and race betterment conferences will furnish valuable suggestions to the campaigners, private and public.

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Our Lynching Record Again

We referred some months ago to an interesting statement published by Booker T. Washington concerning the lynchings of the first six

months of 1913. In another statement Mr. Washington brings the record to November 1.

It is shown that in ten months 45 persons were put to death by mob "law." The number represents a reduction of four when compared with the number for the corresponding period of 1912.

In view of the familiar apologies for mob violence it is interesting to note, as Mr. Washington does, some of the typical cases of lynching.

July 10, a negro near Blountsville, Fla., charged with being lawless and assisting a criminal to escape.

July 27, a negro at Dunbar, Ga., supposed to be a burglar, charged with shooting proprietor of store.

Also in July two colored farmers lynched near Germantown, Ky. No motive was assigned for the lynching. The *Commercial Appeal*, the leading white newspaper of Tennessee, in commenting upon it, said: "Two apparently inoffensive negroes, good farm hands, real wealth producers, were assassinated."

August 18, the sheriff at Spartanburg, S. C., in spite of the fact that dynamite was used, prevented a mob from lynching a negro accused of assaulting a white woman. The negro was tried before a white jury and acquitted.

August 23, a half witted negro near Birmingham, Ala., for frightening women and children.

August 25, a negro accused of murder at Greenville, Ga. A few days later another negro was arrested and confessed. An innocent man had been lynched.

August 27, a negro at Jennings, La., for striking an Italian merchant who had swept dirt on the negro's shoes as he was passing the store.

September 20, a negro at Louisville, Miss., because he frightened a white woman in her home by his strange actions.

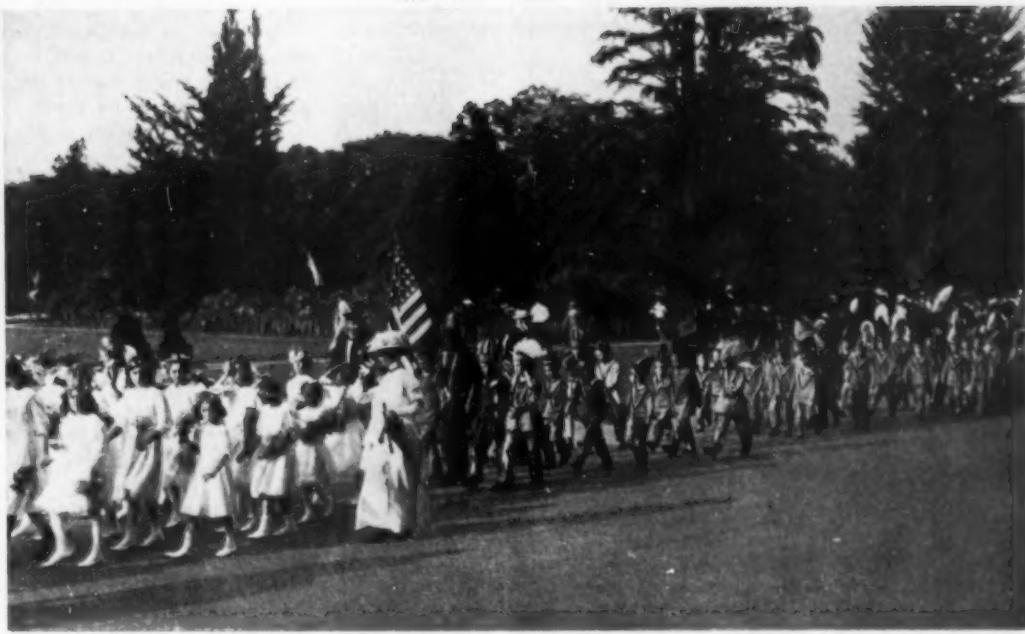
September 21, at Franklin, Tex., a negro for killing two white men and wounding a third.

September 25, at Marks, Miss., a negro accused of attempted rape. A mass meeting held later condemned the lynching.

September 26, a negro at Litchfield, Ky., accused of rape.

October 22, at Monroe, La., a negro for making insulting remarks to a white woman.

Such cases furnish the strongest argument against lynching. In most of them firmness by the authorities, sound teaching by press and pulpit, and a public sentiment in favor of due process of law would effectually discourage an appeal by a few fanatics to the mob spirit.



Flower Girls and Indians at "Uncle Sam's 137th Birthday Party" in Washington, D. C., on July 4, 1913. Pageant developed under the direction of the Drama League of America. Photograph by F. R. Ellis, Washington, D. C.

THE PUBLIC AND THE PLAY

THE DRAMA LEAGUE'S SOLUTION OF EXISTING PROBLEMS

S. H. Clark*

THERE is much talk nowadays about the disgraceful state of the drama in America—there are suggestions of every sort for the uplift of the American stage, and there are also many idle criticisms which suggest nothing. Now, with the arena already well filled with other supporters of new theater schemes—subsidized or municipal theaters—and with those who pin their faith on the stock company, comes forward a new, sturdy and decidedly energetic young organization with an idea all its own on the subject, and a suggested remedy utterly different from any hitherto presented. A remedy, however, which can work hand in hand with all of the others, which approves and supports and seconds all of them, but striking far deeper than they do, aims to reach the root of the difficulty.

The Drama League of America contends that all remedies so far suggested are too limited in their appeal and

work on the wrong side of the footlights. The basic principle, which inspired the founders of the League idea, was the theory that you cannot force better art on a public which is not prepared or eager for it—that the theater must remain commercial for many years to come, and that in order to have wholesome, worthy, dependable drama, one must create an audience which can appreciate it—one must awaken the dramatic taste of the nation. If we can arouse a popular taste for better drama, if we can organize those already desiring better drama into a concerted body which will exercise its powers of judgment and refuse the unworthy plays, demanding and supporting better plays, the manager will be only too glad to meet that demand. Given a receptive theater-going public, definitely announcing its interest in good plays, the managers will quickly put on such plays, the dramatists and actors will respond to the call, and your theater will be transformed before you know it.

But, first of all, we must create the

organized audience. The fact that the past theatrical season (1912-'13) was one of the worst financially and artistically in the history of the stage, is not cause for discouragement, but for rejoicing, for it indicates that the theater-goers are awakening, that they are no longer willing to buy tickets just for the sake of going to see "a show;" that they are beginning to ask to be assured that the "show" will be worth seeing, and that if they find it is not worth seeing they prefer to stay away. Since the season was so poor artistically it is cause for encouragement to know that it was also disastrous financially.

The nation has arrived at that stage of its material prosperity where it is ready to demand the right of judging drama for itself, and not to accept it just because it is in the playhouse. An element of the public is rapidly arising which desires to use its brains in the theater and is not content to "check them in the cloak room."

Working on this theory, the Drama League is attempting to gather together

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into a nation-wide body all now existing lovers of good drama, to keep them informed in advance of good plays on the stage and to rally them to the support of the worthier dramatic performance; to offer the managers the support of these members all over the country if they will present worthy plays. Not content with this gathering together of the already existing lovers of good plays, the League is also working through another branch of its activities to create a taste for better drama, a love for good plays all over the country.

With this end in view, a national organization was effected on April 25, 1910, in Chicago with the definite, avowed purpose of securing audiences for good plays and keeping the public informed of the best in drama. Added to this was the intention of working to create over the country an awakened national taste for better drama by means of intelligent systematic study.

The movement spread with a rapidity which showed that the country was ready for it and felt its worth. At the end of three years the affiliated membership includes 90,000 people scattered from border to border, East and West and North and South. The League membership extends to every State in the Union—there are centers in Canada and an affiliated group in England.

The Playgoing Committee of the Drama League visits all new produc-

tions. If these plays merit the attendance of the League an announcement is sent to each member describing the play and urging immediate attendance upon

The work of the Drama League is purely constructive; it does not censor. If the play merits support the League does everything in its power to assist it, but it remains silent in the case of plays which are unworthy, feeling that censoring merely advertises a bad play.

The Drama League is absolutely independent of the managers, it does not even accept the ordinary courtesy of free tickets for its committee. In this way it is able to give its members disinterested, unprejudiced advice and urge their support of a play without any ulterior motives.

It is easy to see what this League membership can mean to the member. He will be kept informed of the very best plays which come to his city—he will keep in touch with the drama of today and he will be saved the annoyance of experimenting for himself on unknown and often worthless plays.

Through its Educational Department, the League is reaching universities, libraries, normal schools, high schools and large groups of children, arousing in them the dramatic instinct and a knowledge of good drama which will result in the support of the good play. The women's clubs all over the country have endorsed the movement and are adopting playgoing days when they shall attend in a body on a Drama League play. Drama League endorsement is already an acknowledged factor



Mrs. A. Starr Best, President of the Drama League

it. From leading producers have come many testimonials to the actual assistance of the League in saving a meritorious play from disaster. This help has been especially manifest in the cases of "Disraeli," "Kindling," "Hindle Wakes," "Seven Sisters," "Blindness of Virtue," "Blue Bird," "Yellow Jacket."



Drama League Pageant in Lincoln Park, Chicago. Photograph by Howe and Arthur

in the theater world, as it well may be since it works only in support, never against and as it is utterly altruistic and uncommercial. The manager has everything to gain by this new movement which is aiming to bring to him an audience for his worthy play. He has nothing to lose by it as it never censors his unworthy efforts. By keeping in touch with the national officers a bulletined play on the road can have the benefit of advance support and advance advertising of a special character.

One of the most striking reasons for the exceptional success of the movement, has been the unusual personnel of the workers back of it. It was started by a group of eager, disinterested women and has since had their untiring and unbounded devotion. In all branches of interest it has the assistance of prominent leaders, numbering its supporters and workers among the clergy, among the academic group with numberless professors, in the business world with men of means and influence as presidents of centers, in the profession with managers and actors glad to be counted as its friends, in the society and club world with the endorsement of all the Federations, among men of letters and dramatists, among the teachers and laymen in countless hundreds. It is after all a democratic movement, and must count upon the masses if its individual membership is to effect the results for which it labors—organized support of clean, wholesome, worthy drama, an awakened national dramatic taste which shall come to the support of the conscientious manager.

With the aid of experts the League prepares reading and study courses which it is introducing in clubs and schools throughout the country on the theory that the best way to create a taste for good plays is to become thoroughly familiar with the best there is in dramatic literature. Through its Junior Department it is rallying the children—audiences of the future—to a study of plays which shall prepare them to be loyal and educated supporters of the best plays of the future. Its work is reaching out in numberless directions—bearing upon schools, colleges, libraries, clubs and individuals, and dealing with play-attending, play-study, festivals, pageants and all forms of dramatic literature, but always with the audience—not interfering with the other side of the foot-lights.



Uncle Sam, Columbia, Liberty and A Minute Man reviewing the Procession of States at "Uncle Sam's Birthday Party." Photographed by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.

The six months between January and July, 1913, were perhaps the most important and epoch making in the history of the Drama League. During those months was perfected the important plan to separate the local Chicago work from the national work of directing.

Of almost equal importance, as far as its effect upon the work in general is concerned, is the establishment of the New York Center. This will keep members in close touch with the plays as they start. A campaign to secure 5,000 members is now on. In April the Brooklyn Center, the Drama Committee of the MacDowell Club, together with representatives of over thirty other organizations in New York united to form the New York Center of the League. With rare wisdom and loyalty the Brooklyn Center voted to merge their organization in the new Center, receiving proportionate recognition on the new Board of Directors; the Drama Committee on the MacDowell Club also voted to merge its work in the new Center in a similar manner. Thus, the New York Center starts its work in brilliant fashion, with the loyal co-operation and hearty support of most of the leading organizations in the city. The organization meeting held in the Lyceum Theater, was one of the most noteworthy and brilliant meetings in the history of the League, as there were present representatives of every interest in the city, men and women of prominence and ability, who spoke with

authority on the future possibilities of the work.

Many other important Centers were added during these months, each with special promise and each with a special field of its own. Near New York and of special advantage in working up the New England Center, a Center was established in Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Much interest developed in the South, culminating in definite Centers in Raleigh, North Carolina, and Athens and Atlanta, Georgia. In these two latter towns, especially, we may expect unusually brilliant accomplishments. Athens is distinctly an academic town, the professors in its various institutions of learning are interested, and many plans are already on foot for study groups and special junior work. But the little city is not one-sided and is keenly interested in bringing to its theater some special plays through League interest.

Atlanta, with its progressive, alert citizenship, has launched a lively work, and will probably secure a large membership. They are hoping to undertake a festival for Shakespeare's birthday on the lines of our Lincoln Park pageant. It will mean much to the circuit work to secure this strategic point in the South on the direct route; and ought to be of great help in developing audiences for better drama.

Of equal importance as a strategic point is the formation of the St. Louis Center. This has enlisted the interest

and leadership of some of the most prominent thinkers of the city.

Wisconsin has been unusually energetic, and has started definite Centers in Green Bay and Appleton with an extension committee to develop the work through a circuit of towns in the Fox River valley.

Southern Michigan is perhaps the best developed district as to Drama League work. An active Center has just been completed in Kalamazoo; the Grand Rapids organization has definitely affiliated; an organization is about to be launched in Jackson. This makes fairly complete a strong circuit through Michigan, with established Centers in Detroit, Ann Arbor, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Muskegon and Kalamazoo, Battle Creek. Organization is well under way in Portland, Oregon, Seattle, Washington, Greeley, Colorado, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Springfield, Illinois, Springfield, Massachusetts, and San Diego.

Interest has not been confined to this country. Canada has taken up the work and has organized a definite affiliated Center in Ottawa. In Montreal, also, a League has just been formed.

Among the most noteworthy achievements of the year in various Centers have been the wonderful Independence Day pageant given by the Washington Center, the very effective and elaborate Junior work done by Chicago, and the historical pageant given by them in eight or ten different playgrounds last summer, each time before an audience of about 10,000. Also of note is the effective work in Los Angeles, where, in addition to their regular monthly study class, they are conducting 35 classes among factories and settlements.

In the three years that we have been working for the Drama League idea we have learned chiefly—first, that there really is a field for the work; that it is not a forced issue, but that there is real work to be done; second, that there is great and genuine interest in this serious earnest movement to improve the form of entertainment by improving the national dramatic taste, and by creating a demand for better drama; but, thirdly, we have discovered that the whole strength of the movement depends entirely upon the membership at large. Whether or not the League work continues to grow extensively and intensively depends upon the members themselves and not upon the Directors.

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RELIGIOUS PROGRESS OF THE YEAR 1913

Eugene M. Camp

UPWARDS of 40,000,000 Americans, native and foreign born, have allied themselves with some religious body, and to support their religions they give upwards of \$400,000,000 a year, or an average of nearly \$10 each. To be more exact, the number of people enrolled as members of some religious body, Christian or Jew, is about 38,200,000. This is considerably above one in three of the population. The amount of money they give altogether is not taken by census enumerators. These gifts have been carefully estimated at \$360,000,000 to \$375,000,000 a year. They are, however, increasing steadily, in some bodies even rapidly. Last year unusual sums were put into new buildings, so that the total will press the \$400,000,000 mark within a year or two if it does not do so now.

Those who know say the most striking feature of the year now ended, among both Protestants and Catholics, is the advance in methods of work. As in the industrial world, churches are wholly re-making their ways of doing things. Old ways are going into scrap heaps, along with old industrial inventions, and new ways coming in that produce larger results from less effort. The Christian Associations are leading in these new ventures. Churches are quick, however, to pattern after the Associations. While religious bodies, and large ones, like the Congregationalists and the Disciples of Christ, are re-making their machinery, that it may be more effective and better meet changing American conditions, the year now ended has seen tremendous strides in these and some other bodies in adapting official means to ends.

Year in and year out Christian bodies in America, save a few of the small ones, increase their membership about two per cent each twelve month. Catholics, Disciples of Christ, Lutherans, and sometimes Episcopalians, do somewhat better. Catholics always do, indeed, so great is the influx from Europe and the natural increase. Disciples show a steady growth, rapidly forging ahead of some of the old bodies, Presbyterians North for example. Congregationalists, Methodists South, Unitarians and some others do not reach the two per cent figure. But the two per cent is 20 per cent each decade, and 20 per cent is somewhat larger than the growth in

population. The larger bodies grow more steadily than the smaller ones. Baptists both North and South are steady in their growth, and maintained that steadiness last year.

In Sunday Schools there is the same steady increase in numbers of children enrolled. Catholics are multiplying their schools, and adopting pedagogical methods. They are also introducing the system of classes and teachers. Organized Sunday School work of the world, having its strongest centers in America, held a world convention during the year, and made big plans for growth. Educational methods are on better lines, and there is better organized machinery for starting new schools. America is carrying the Sunday School system into the very corners of the earth, including some of the distant parts of South American countries. Speaking of the latter countries, Protestants in the United States made many preparations during the year to extend Sunday School work along the west coast, the Panama Canal helping to reach that section.

Mission contributions, all Protestant societies, reached last twelve month \$63,000,000. No other country compares with America. England is second, but a very large part of England's gifts are relief, so vast are demands of the suffering poor. America's gifts go almost wholly to religious causes. The sum named should be increased by \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 if Catholic missions are included. This sum is exclusive of gifts to Catholic orders, of which no record is available. Protestant foreign mission gifts for the first time passed the \$18,000,000 mark, the largest from any country, and a new report, soon to be made, will not increase it much, owing to dull times obtaining in the financial world during the last half of the year just ended. Protestant home missions are \$45,000,000, with a steady gain in amount, and a better system for its distribution in large cities and in towns of the far west.

Eugenics came to the fore in Christian affairs during the year as never before. It started in Chicago, and was taken up throughout the country. With it came a new interest in all social questions. The Federal Council of Churches pushed the one day's rest in seven and made plans to prevent commercialized

vice in San Francisco as much as possible during the Panama Exposition. Several bodies reconstructed both local and general social service agencies. Pulpits everywhere inveighed against evil in the home, on the stage, in politics, in business. The Church, all names, took such active hand in social questions as it never took before. Several bodies have put such work on the same organized basis as missions and religious education. Perhaps this social crusade, next to the better method plans, is the most marked feature of the year.

There came in cities, especially in the east, a great increase in the number of noonday lunch clubs conducted by church organizations. These are chiefly for women, but some for men are planned. These clubs have in them a protest against poor luncheons provided by the trade as the cost of living has advanced. They have a social and a religious side, in that they are centers for picking up new workers in churches, and they make profits. These latter are not private, but are used for missionary purposes of many kinds. With the clubs have also come new centers for the Church to reach working men, to secure employment for men and women. It is safe to say that no year-end in history ever saw Christian agencies touching people at more points than this one.

Orthodox and Reform Jews have been active during the year. The former perfected an agency for keeping congregations closer together, and for the first time in the history of Judaism in America salaried secretaries were sent out on national work. The latter made a Young Men's Hebrew Association on the same lines as the Christian Associations, and guaranteed an annual expense fund for five years.

Catholics lost by death a considerable number of cardinals who were of first rank in conduct of world work, but beyond that the Vatican had a quiet year. French Catholics went forward as never before, being released from obligations to the state. Here missionary leaders held in Boston the greatest gathering of Catholic prelates and laymen America has yet seen. Started by home interests it was missionary in the broadest sense, and the address of Cardinal O'Connell emphasized the advantage of co-operation, home and foreign work.

Church unity ceased to have the Episcopal Church as its one leader,

other bodies naming commissions that are equally prominent in forward plans. Almost all bodies, some small and unheard of by ordinary people, were in the unity plans by the end of the year, save only the Roman and Eastern Communions. These are large exceptions, it is true, but tremendous progress has been made toward the world conference to consider the matter. All bodies are being affected, and the end of the year sees committees at work devising concrete questions to come before the proposed conference.

The American Bible Society readjusted its work in Panama and in the Near East, dividing it up to some extent with the British and Foreign Bible Society of London, so as to make it possible to have at Panama a great Bible distributing point comparable to that at the terminus of the Suez Canal. It reported, in common with other missionary societies, less disturbance of work in Mexico than might be expected, and great opportunities in China. In Burma Baptists celebrated the centenary of their missions there. Episcopalians, meeting in General Convention to fill missionary district vacancies, among other tasks, made out so badly that three are already vacant.

Four large bodies did unusual things with their organizations. Congregationalists made all benevolent societies semi-official, linking them with their National Council, and creating a national secretaryship. This secretary gives this body, for the first time, a national official head. It is a significant change from independence toward centralization; yet the independence of the single congregation being assured, the plan was adopted unanimously. It is in line with events in other bodies, and is held to mean a new Congregationalism.

Methodists held a national mass meeting of officials and many others, and adopted a policy for Methodism, or for that part of it that is in the North. This policy affects missions, education, extension, and every phase of Methodist effort. Government by mass meeting is new, but this experiment worked, or it is believed it will do so. United Brethren so admire the plan that they are to try it early next spring. For the larger body it is held that it means a new Methodism.

An Episcopal general convention adopted the province plan. That is, it divided the country into eight districts,

and set up for the first time conventions between those of dioceses and the general one. To these provincial conventions were committed many duties, aiming to secure greater freedom of action and less cost.

Disciples of Christ met in national convention for the first time as a delegate body. Heretofore this large communion has been governed in its benevolence and other common work by mass meetings. There is some outcry against officialdom, but those in position to know say that the change means a new Brotherhood in ambition and in ability to accomplish things.

During the year the outcry has been heard about people not going to church, and about the churches not doing their duty. Such outcries have been heard ever since there was organized Christianity. They have taken no new forms during the year. Some forms recorded in 1800 by a Boston minister are repeated at this time.

Personalia

"The Accomplishments of Luther Burbank and the Scope of Scientific Agriculture" was the subject of a recent discussion by Professor John M. Coulter, head of the Department of Botany in the University of Chicago, before the Botany Club of Lake Forest College. Professor Coulter was at Chautauqua in 1909, when he gave a lecture series, "Organic Evolution."

"Studies in Stagecraft" by Mr. Clayton Hamilton, author of "The Theory of the Theater," will be published soon by Messrs. Holt and Company.

"The Continental Drama of Today: Outlines for Its Study," by Prof. Barrett Clark is announced by Messrs. Holt and Company. It will be made up of suggestions, questions, biographies, and bibliographies for use in connection with the study of the more important contemporary plays.

Prof. Irving Fisher of Yale, who was at Chautauqua, New York, in 1909, has been made director of the Life Extension Institute recently founded in New York.

In commemoration of Dr. John H. Finley's ten years' work as president of the College of the City of New York a citizens' testimonial is to take the form of the endowment of a bed in the Washington Heights Hospital.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Art and Classics

DR. POWERS and
MR. HOWARD

June 16	Boston
June 23	Liverpool
June 26	Chester
June 27	Furness Ab'y
June 28	Grasmere
June 29	Melrose
June 30	Edinburgh
July 1	Edinburgh
July 2	Trossachs
July 3	Durham
July 4	York
July 5	Lincoln
July 6	Ely
July 7	Warwick
July 8	Kenilworth
July 8	Stratford
July 8	Oxford
July 9	London
July 10	London
July 11	London
July 12	London
July 13	London
July 14	Paris
July 15	Paris
July 16	Paris
July 17	Paris
July 18	Paris
July 19	Paris
July 20	Paris
July 21	Brussels
July 22	Antwerp
July 23	The Hague
July 24	Amsterdam
July 25	Cologne
July 26	The Rhine
July 26	Heidelberg
July 27	Interlaken
July 28	Bernese
July 29	Oberland
July 30	Lucerne
July 31	Milan
Aug. 1	Venice
Aug. 2	Venice
Aug. 3	Florence
Aug. 4	Florence
Aug. 5	Florence
Aug. 6	Florence
Aug. 7	Florence
Aug. 8	Florence
Aug. 9	Florence
Aug. 10	Rome
Aug. 11	Rome
Aug. 12	Rome
Aug. 13	Rome
Aug. 14	Rome
Aug. 15	Rome
Aug. 16	Rome
Aug. 17	Rome
Aug. 18	Naples
Aug. 19	Pompeii
Aug. 20	Capri
Aug. 21	Amalfi
Aug. 22	Brindisi
Aug. 23	Corfu
Aug. 24	Patras
Aug. 25	Athens
Aug. 26	Athens
Aug. 27	Athens
Aug. 28	Athens
Aug. 29	Athens
Aug. 30	Delphi
Aug. 31	Delphi
Sept. 1	Olympia
Sept. 2	Olympia
Sept. 3	Patras
Sept. 4	Palermo
Sept. 5	Naples
Sept. 6	Aigiers
Sept. 16	Due New York



AMALFI

*"Sweet the memory is to me
Of a land beyond the sea,
Where the waves and mountains meet,
Where, amid her mulberry-trees,
Sits Amalfi in the heat,
Bathing ever her white feet
In the tideless summer seas."*

—Longfellow.

THE ENCHANTED LAND

If the traveler finds himself about to visit Amalfi when the "tideless summer seas" afford that city the pleasant consolation spoken of by the poet, he will do well to arise early in the morning, and be on his way, or else to linger till the evening hours. The fierce glare of the midday sun can make this most beautiful of drives a veritable place of torment. With hour or season rightly chosen, it is all that fancy pictures. The hard white ribbon of the road runs now high up the cliff, now along the water's edge, here through a picturesque village and there along a terrace where caverns yawning in the mountainside echo the happy voices of the workers in the lemon groves.

It seems a part of "Never-Never Land," all carefully staged for our delectation. The chief performer is the murderous pirate who has been drafted to act the part of coachman. At frequent intervals he threatens violent death unless his demands are complied with. His vehemence is such as to well-nigh convince one that he is in earnest. The nimble little beggars running beside the carriage are a lusty chorus, while even Nature's marvelous setting seems unreal in its beauty and grandeur, and the fishermen, hundreds of feet below, are no toilers as other men toil. They arrange the cork floats of their

nets to spell out weird shapes upon the glassy surface, and men and boats seem tiny things grasped by some monster of the deep.

Amalfi herself is as unreal as the rest. The convent still stands; "on its terraced walk aloof leans a monk with folded hands." The monk is a palpable imitation, but he serves, obligingly and picturesquely to illustrate the poem. The little square and the broad flight of steps leading to the Cathedral, the flanking campanile and the Bishop's palace—surely all this was designed for a scene in some grand opera, or as setting for some mediaeval pageant. Indeed it serves the latter purpose every August, when all Amalfi and the coast for miles each way does honor to their patron saint, St. Andrew.

And yet, alas, with all its seeming, life along this coast is all too real for those who must needs win a scanty living from sea and barren crag. Nor do the faded glories round about speak to them of the scene-painter's art, but tell rather of a greatness long since past, when Amalfi was a power among the nations of the earth, and made the world her debtor by two great gifts.

The glory of Amalfi, great among the nations, has been forgotten, but the fame of Amalfi, the Enchanted Land, will never fade.

CHAUTAUQUA ABROAD

For Lovers of Music and Art

MR. HOWARD and
DR. POWERS

June 16	Boston
June 23	Liverpool
June 26	Chester
June 27	Furness Ab'y
June 28	Grasmere
June 29	Melrose
June 30	Edinburgh
July 1	Edinburgh
July 2	Trossachs
July 3	Durham
July 4	York
July 5	Lincoln
July 6	Ely
July 7	Warwick
July 8	Kenilworth
July 8	Stratford
July 9	Oxford
July 10	London
July 11	London
July 12	London
July 13	London
July 14	Paris
July 15	Paris
July 16	Paris
July 17	Paris
July 18	Paris
July 19	Paris
July 20	Paris
July 21	Brussels
July 22	Antwerp
July 23	The Hague
July 24	Amsterdam
July 25	Cologne
July 26	The Rhine
July 27	Heidelberg
July 28	Interlaken
July 29	Bernese
July 30	Oberland
July 31	Lucerne
Aug. 1	Milan
Aug. 2	Venice
Aug. 3	Venice
Aug. 4	Belluno
Aug. 4	Pieve di Cadore
Aug. 5	Cortina
Aug. 6	Cortina
Aug. 7	Toblach
Aug. 8	Innsbruck
Aug. 9	Munich
Aug. 10	Munich
Aug. 11	Nuremberg
Aug. 12	Bayreuth
Aug. 13	Bayreuth
Aug. 14	Bayreuth
Aug. 15	Dresden
Aug. 16	Dresden
Aug. 17	Berlin
Aug. 18	Berlin
Aug. 19	Berlin
Aug. 20	Berlin
Aug. 21	Berlin
Aug. 22	Hamburg, sail
Sept. 1	Due in New York
Other sailings from Boston:	
June 26	To connect with party at Edinburgh
June 27	To connect with party at Stratford

Dr. Powers takes personal charge of the Chautauqua European Tour for 1914

C. L. S. C. ROUND TABLE

In the Home Reading of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle (C. L. S. C.) Classical, English, American, and Continental European subjects are covered in a four years' course of which each year is complete in itself. The Round Table Department contains study helps and other items of interest.

The required reading in this magazine is on pages 419-422 inclusive.



Swimming Pool, Litchfield-Hillsboro (Illinois) Chautauqua

Photograph by S. Schiller

In early January Dickens lovers in London flocked to a mock trial of "John Jasper" for the murder of his nephew, "Edwin Drood." Scenery and costumes were of the period of the story, 1860. G. K. Chesterton, in robes of ermine and flowing wig, was the judge. Walter Dexter was Clerk of Arraigns. J. Cuming Walters, a well-known authority on Dickens, was leading counsel for the prosecution. Cecil Chesterton acted for the defense. The jury was composed of G. Bernard Shaw, Foreman; Sir Edward Russell, W. W. Jacobs, William De Morgan, W. Pett Ridge, Arthur Morrison, William Archer, Justin H. McCarthy, Francesco Berger, Ridgwell Cullum, Coulson Kernahan, and Thomas Seccombe.

The wholly spontaneous character of the proceedings—the opposing counsel not having consulted with each other's briefs—added greatly to the zest of the affair. The trial had never been heard.

Mr. Shaw was on his feet immediately after counsel for the prosecution sat down. "Do I understand," he asked, "the learned gentleman to say he is going to call evidence?"

"Certainly," replied counsel.

Mr. Shaw retorted: "Then all I can say is that if the learned gentleman

thinks the convictions of a British jury are going to be influenced by evidence he little knows his functions."

The Judge's summing up was humorous wavering between the real and the make-believe. When the jury were bidden to consider the verdict the foreman sprang up and announced that the jury had already arranged the verdict in the luncheon interval.

When the verdict, "In the British spirit of compromise we adjudge the prisoner guilty of manslaughter," was announced, counsel for both sides protested that the jury ought to be discharged. The foreman retorted that the jurymen were only too ready to be discharged.

The Judge then committed everybody present, except himself, for contempt of court.

* * *

On her recent eastern trip Mrs. Ida B. Cole, C. L. S. C. Field Secretary, addressed a wide variety of audiences. Not only did she meet active Chautauquans—at the New York Branch of the Chautauqua Round Table, the Edelweiss Circle at Mt. Vernon, the circles at Astoria, Long Island, Mendham and Alpine, New Jersey—but she carried the Chautauqua message to large numbers of possible future Chautauquans. The

Y. W. C. A. of Teachers' College gathered to hear and greet her. The students of the Morris High School, whose huge castle in the Borough of the Bronx houses 3,000 pupils, listened to a talk on "Systematic Reading." The Staten Islanders in the big Curtis High School learned something about Chautauqua. To the women of the Washington Irving Evening High School she spoke on "The Woman of Today." The day students of the Washington Irving High School, 6,000 strong, in eight detachments, heard about "Six Great Pictures," while two of their classes in house decoration were absorbedly interested in an exposition of model schemes for room furnishings.

* * *

There is a bright Chautauqua Circle in Astoria, New York, which welcomed Mrs. Ida B. Cole on her recent eastern trip with enthusiasm. Mrs. Cole's account of her "Chautauqua Field Secretary's Experiences in the West" touched a responsive chord for many of the Chautauquans had traveled widely and were in a most appreciative mood. The committee added to the attractions of the program several lovely piano solos and considered themselves particularly fortunate to have secured the good graces of a notable baritone who put a delicate touch of a rare musical talent at the service of his delighted audience.

* * *

A 1906 graduate is giving of her experiences to the people of Ashtabula, Ohio, who are starting a new circle.

* * *

Wilson, New York, Chautauquans rallied to the Classical Year's work at the president's home, which was decorated with the banner and the motto of the class of 1915. Members of the Monday Evening Club were the guests.

Highways Club

The suggestions of the following program are based on the current events discussed in the Highways and Byways of this number.

1. *Discussion.* "How will Trust legislation affect our state?"
2. *Review of the history of the Chinese republic.*
3. *Debate.* "Resolved: that our community install a 'city manager.'"
4. *Roll Call.* "What I can do for race betterment."

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHAUTAUQUA ASSEMBLY SEASON, 1914

Lecture Series by President Hulley—Two Engagements for Lyceum Convention—Forestry Association Will Meet Here

President Lincoln Hulley of John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla., has furnished as the subject of his lecture series July 20-24, "Popular American Poetry" with individual topics as follows: 1. Longfellow, the Fireside Poet. 2. Lowell, The New England Idealist. 3. Riley, The Burns of America. 4. Field, the Poet Laureate of Childhood. 5. Joel Chandler Harris, and Southern Life.

Mr. Everett Kemp will give a recital of Harold Bell Wright's "That Printer of Uell's" on Wednesday evening, July 8th. Mr. Kemp is one of the most prominent of the younger interpreters upon the Lyceum and Chautauqua platform, is a member of the International Lyceum Association and at the Convention at Winona, Indiana, in 1912, an entire evening was given up to his presentation of "The Music Master."

Lyceum and Chautauqua Convention

The International Chautauqua Alliance of which Director Arthur E. Bestor has been President for the last four years, has decided through its Executive Committee to hold its Sixteenth Annual Convention at Chautauqua next summer in connection with the International Lyceum Association. The Alliance is an organization of Chautauqua managers which usually holds its annual session in Chicago in October. This session, combined with the activities of the Committeemen's organization of the I. L. A., assures a meeting in September which will bring together all of the various organizations interested in the Lyceum and Chautauqua movement.

Unique Program of Melodrama

The five o'clock reading hour is regarded at Chautauqua as one of the most enjoyable events of the day. Each summer one week is given up to musical lectures or recitals with musical accompaniment. The Department of Instruction takes pleasure in announcing that during the week of August 17-21, Miss Anne Irene Larkin, reader, and Miss Henriette Weber, pianist and lecturer, of Chicago, will give their unique programs of melodramas at the five

o'clock hours, and an evening recital on Thursday, August 20th. They have been appearing with great success in Chicago and other cities and have given thereby popularity to a new art form which differs from the opera, the oratorio and the recital. Their subjects are as follows: Reading Hours: 1. "Pelleas and Melisande," by Maeterlinck; music by Debussy. 2. "Parsifal," by Wagner. 3. "The Doctor in Spite of Himself," by Moliere; music by Gounod. 4. "Ariane and Blue-Beard," by Maeterlinck; music by Dukas. 5. "Mona," by Brian Hooker; music by Horatio Parker. Evening Recital: "Program of Melodramas."

Mr. Bennett's Illustrated Lectures

The definite dates for the lectures illustrated by stereoptican and moving pictures of Mr. Claude N. Bennett are August 11 and 13. The subject for the first is "The South Today and Tomorrow," and for the second, "The Panama Canal—The Eighth Wonder of the World."

Mr. Bennett is Manager of the Congressional Information Bureau and President of the Southern Society of Washington. He brings to the discussion of these subjects wide acquaintance with the South and excellent opportunities for interesting knowledge about the most recent developments connected with the Panama Canal.

Mr. J. W. Erwin of New York City, who is to give two illustrated lectures at Chautauqua on the evenings of July 14 and 16, has given as his subjects, "Through the Sunny Southland to California's Golden Gate," and "In the Golden West—Some Beauty Spots of America."

The International Lyceum Association is conducting a vigorous campaign for their Chautauqua program September 2 to 11. They have already made announcement of the securing of two speakers well known at Chautauqua, Dr. Russell H. Conwell and Dr. Herbert H. Willett.

Dr. Conwell is probably the best known lecturer upon the Lyceum platform and is this winter to give for the

TALK ABOUT BOOKS

The Drama League Plays

Doubleday, Page & Co. announce for immediate publication an important undertaking—The Drama League Series of Plays. The habit of play-reading has been growing steadily and for four years the Drama League has been building up an intelligent public of persons interested in the best development of the drama.

The plays in the series are to be selected by a committee on which both the Drama League and the publishers are represented. The books will be issued in pocket-size, with introduction and notes when possible, and will sell at the popular price of 75 cents, bound in boards with paper label.

By general request the first two volumes of the series will be "Kindling" by Charles Kenyon and "A Thousand Years Ago" by Percy Mackaye. "Kindling" is remembered as the dramatic sensation of two seasons ago, written by a young newspaper man on the staff of the San Francisco Examiner. Clayton Hamilton, the well-known dramatic critic, who lectured at Chautauqua, New York, in 1912, contributes an introduction to "Kindling." "A Thousand Years Ago," which opened so successfully in Boston on December 1st, 1913, is a romantic comedy suggested by a story in the Arabian Nights—said to be the most charming contribution Mr. Mackaye has yet made to dramatic entertainment.

EUROPEAN DRAMATISTS. By Archibald Henderson. Cincinnati: Stewart and Kidd Company. \$1.50 net.

That prolific writer, Dr. Henderson, has gathered into this volume studies of six dramatists whose work is instinct with the modernity of this essentially pulsing, changing age—Strindberg, Ibsen, Maeterlinck, Wilde, Shaw and Granville Barker. To one who has followed Dr. Henderson's career as a critic the essay on Strindberg which opens the volume is a distinct pleasure in its growth of character insight. If it fails in clarity of style at the outset it redeems itself when the author gets into his stride farther on. If an outsider can approach to an understanding of a man who could say "I find the joys of life in the violent and cruel struggles" Dr. Henderson does so, though such a comprehension can, at best, be but one of the intellect. The most interesting section of the Ibsen discussion is "The Genesis of His Dramas" in which the working of the creative dramatic mind is illuminated. Of Maeterlinck: "the sincerest of literary artists," Dr. Henderson writes with sympathy; of Oscar Wilde with a vision over-dazzled by his brilliancy; of Bernard Shaw with an enthusiasm born of real admiration. The chapter on Granville Barker is a biography in little of this growing actor, author and producer.

THE FACTS ABOUT SHAKESPEARE. William Allen Neilson, Ashley Horace Thorndike. New York: Macmillan Company. 60 cents.

The authors of this book are professors of English literature, the former in Harvard the latter in Columbia University. Of the making of books on Shakespeare there seems to be no end and when a new one comes from the press the reading public naturally asks the *raison d'être*. This volume is most interestingly written. It contains documentary evidence of Shakespeare's life and antecedents and an appreciation of his plays and sonnets. The chapters dealing with Shakespeare's preparation for his work and the reference to the many books and plays from which he evidently secured characters and plots, or at least hints of them, are valuable to the student. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the volume is the history of the evolution of the English drama which is interwoven throughout. Of the Baconian claim the authors declare that of all writers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries to be claimed as authors of the Shakespearian plays Bacon is about the last person conceivable.

THE PIED PIPER (adapted from "The Pied Piper of Hamlin"); JIM CROW (based on "The Jackdaw of Rennes"); THE MAGIC CHEST (adapted from the Greek legend of Prometheus and Pandora). By E. Elliot Stock. Incidental music composed by Ernest Brumleu. New York: E. P. Dutton and Company. Each 90 cents net.

These three easily staged one act musical plays are a boon to parents and teachers who are looking for simple, appealing plays for young people. Not only are the adaptations well done, but all necessary helps to production are provided. A stage plan, list of properties, suggestions for costumes including cost of materials and colored plates, and the necessary music, make the work for the presiding elders much less than usual "when mother lets us act."

HEROINES OF MODERN PROGRESS. By Elmer C. Adams and Warren Dunham Foster. New York: Sturgis & Walton Company. \$1.50 net.

A collection of short popular biographical sketches of Elizabeth Fry, Mary Lyon, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Florence Nightingale, Clara Barton, Julia Ward Howe, Francis E. Willard, J. Ellen Foster and Jane Addams, the book was written to meet the demand of information about the women "who have done the most for the world's progress during the last century." As an indication of the steady and irresistible turn toward woman suffrage of most of the woman reformers who began their work within the narrower limits of purely home life, the book has real value. The point of view is frankly evangelistical and American. The style is simple, dignified, undistinguished and unpretending.

PROGRAM ANNOUNCEMENTS

(Continued from page 430)

five thousandth time his lecture on "Acres of Diamonds." He has appeared at Chautauqua frequently, the last time in 1909, which was the fiftieth anniversary of his entrance upon the platform. His career has been a varied one. He rose from Captain to Lieutenant Colonel during the Civil War, was admitted to the bar and practiced in Minneapolis until 1867, was foreign correspondent to the New York Tribune and the Boston Traveller 1869-71, practiced law in Boston until 1879 when he was ordained to the Baptist ministry. He has had only two pastorates, that of Grace Church, Philadelphia 1881-91, and of the Baptist Temple, Philadelphia since 1891. In 1888 he founded and has since been the President of Temple University. He is also the founder of two Philadelphia hospitals. As an author he has produced many volumes.

The American Forestry Association has decided to hold a meeting of its Board of Directors at Chautauqua July 9 and 10. This organization, of which Dr. H. S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University, is president, and Mr. P. S. Ridsdale Executive Secretary, has its headquarters in Washington and has as its organ "American Forestry." Among its Directors are Hon. Robert P. Bass, ex-Governor of New Hampshire; Mr. John E. Jenks, editor "Army and Navy Register" and "The United States Government Advertiser," Washington, D. C.; Mr. Charles Lathrop Peck, President National Conservation Congress 1913, Lakewood, N. J.; Hon. Thomas Nelson Page, United States Minister to Italy; Mr. Charles F. Quincy, President Quincy & Gilman Engraving Company, New York City; Dr. John E. Rhodes of Chicago; Mr. E. A. Sterling, Forester of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Captain J. B. White of Kansas City, who has his summer home at Bemus Point and was the Conservation Day speaker at Chautauqua in 1910.

The Association will furnish speakers for the 11 o'clock hours on July 9 and 10, will hold conferences at the 4 o'clock hours, and will arrange for an illustrated lecture on the evening of July 9.

Dr. Herbert H. Willett of the Uni-

versity of Chicago has appeared frequently upon the Chautauqua platform since 1903. He is a graduate of Bethany College, was a student at Yale, University of Chicago and University of Berlin and was pastor of Christ Church in Dayton, Ohio, 1887-93. Since 1894 he has been Dean of the Disciples Divinity House and since 1896 connected with the Department of Languages at the University of Chicago. In 1908 he became the minister of the Memorial Church of Christ in Chicago, which was formed by the union of a Baptist and a Disciples congregation. He has been the editor of the Christian Century and is now an associate editor of the Biblical World. He is the author of several volumes.

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